

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM,

MOUNTAINS, LAKES, ISLANDS, RIVERS, CANALS AND
HISTORIC AREAS.



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MOUNTAINS, LAKES, ISLANDS, RIVERS, CANALS AND HISTORIC AREAS.

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MOUNTAINS.

Himālayas.—(To be inserted in England).

Sinchulā.—Hill range in the Jalpaiguri District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, lying between $26^{\circ} 41'$ and $26^{\circ} 49'$ N., and $89^{\circ} 29'$ and $89^{\circ} 45'$ E., and forming the boundary between British territory and Bhutān. The average elevation of the range is from 4,000 to a little over 6,000 feet, the highest peak, Renigango in $26^{\circ} 47'$ N. and $89^{\circ} 34'$ E., being 6,222 feet above sea-level. The hills run generally in long even ridges, thickly wooded from base to summit; but occasionally the summits bristle with bare crags from 200 to 300 feet in height. From CHOTA SINCHULA (5,695 feet high) a magnificent view is obtained over the whole of the Buxa Duārs. In the distance are seen large green patches of cultivation in the midst of wide tracts of brown grass and reed jungle, the cultivated spots being dotted with homesteads; in the foreground, near the hills, are dense *sal* (*Shorea robusta*) and other forests, the whole being intersected by numerous rivers and streams. The Sinchulā range can nearly everywhere be ascended by men and by beasts of burden, but not by wheeled vehicles.

Chalan Bil.—Marshy lake situated on the borders of the Rājshāhī and Pabna Districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam between $24^{\circ} 10'$ and $24^{\circ} 30'$ N., and $89^{\circ} 10'$ and $89^{\circ} 20'$ E. The length from north-west to south-east is 21 miles; the greatest breadth 10 miles; and the total area about 150 square miles in the rains, shrinking to 20 square miles during the dry season, when the average depth is 3 feet. A tortuous navigable channel runs through it with a depth of from 6 to 12 feet all the year round. The principal feeder of the lake is the Atrai, whose waters eventually find their way into the Brahmaputra through an outlet at the south-east corner. Land to the south and east which once formed part of the marsh is now dry, but its waters are oncroaching towards the north-west, and to prevent this, Commissioners have been appointed to carry out a scheme for the removal of obstructions to the drainage. The lake abounds in fish and waterfowl, and the value of the annual export of fish is estimated at Rs 60,000.

Hātia.—Island in the Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, situated in the estuary of the Meghna river and lying between $22^{\circ} 25'$ and $22^{\circ} 42'$ N., and $90^{\circ} 53'$ and $91^{\circ} 9'$ E., with an area of 185 square miles. It contains 49 villages, and in 1901 had a population of 55,390; the average density of the population is 299 persons per square mile. Muhammadans number 44,000 and Hindus 11,000. The island lies low and is only partially protected by embankments from the incursions of the sea. It is thus

exposed to storm-waves, and the great cyclone of 1876 destroyed 30,000 persons, or more than half the population.

Sandwip.—Island off the coast of Noakhali District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, lying between $22^{\circ} 23'$ and $22^{\circ} 37'$ N., and $91^{\circ} 21'$ and $91^{\circ} 33'$ E., and probably formed by the deposit of silt from the Meghna. The area is 258 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 115,127, contained in 59 villages.

The island has an interesting history. Caesaro Frederici, the Venetian traveller, writing in 1565, described it as densely populated and well cultivated; he added that 200 ships were laden yearly with salt, and that such was the abundance of materials for ship-building that the Sultan of Constantinople found it cheaper to have his vessels built here than at Alexandria. In 1609 the island was captured from the Muhammadans by a number of Portuguese who had been expelled from the employ of the Rājā of Arakan. Headed by one Gonzales, these pirates established themselves in force on the island and seized Shahbāzpur and Pātolbanga, with an army of 1,000 Portuguese, 2,000 sepoys and 200 cavalry, and a navy of 80 armed vessels. In 1610 they allied themselves with the Rājā of Arakan in an attempt to invade Bengal, but after some successes they were routed by the Mughal troops. In 1615 an attack upon Arakan was made by Gonzales with the help of Portuguese troops from Goa, but this failed, and in the following year the Rājā of Arakan invaded Sandwip, defeated Gonzales and took possession of the island. For the next 50 years Sandwip was a nest of Portuguese and Arakanese pirates who devastated the neighbouring coasts of Bengal, but in 1664 the Nawāb Shaista Khān determined to put an end to their depredations. By dint of promises and cajolery he induced the Portuguese to desert to his side, and used them in an attack upon Sandwip in 1665 which was entirely successful. The island, however, long remained an Alsatia for all the bad characters of Eastern Bengal, and its administration was a constant cause of trouble in the early years of British rule. The last pirate of note was Dilāl Rājā. He is remembered for his attempts to produce a high physical type among the islanders by compelling members of different castes to intermarry. The result has been a confusion of castes upon the island, which has given it a sinistral reputation on the mainland. Until 1822 Sandwip formed part of the Chittagong District, but in that year it was made over to the newly formed District of Noakhali. A sub-deputy magistrate-collector and a munsif are stationed there.

From its low-lying position Sandwip is peculiarly exposed to inundation from storm-waves, and it suffered severely in loss of life and property by the cyclones of 1864 and 1876. The number of deaths caused by the latter was estimated at 40,000 or nearly half the population, and its effects were aggravated by a terrible

epidemic of cholera which immediately followed. Since this disaster the population has rapidly increased, as it was returned at only 72,467 in 1881; the density is now 446 persons per square mile.

Kutubdiā.—Island off the coast of the Chittagong District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, situated between $21^{\circ} 43'$ and $21^{\circ} 55'$ N., and $91^{\circ} 49'$ and $91^{\circ} 54'$ E., with an area of 35 square miles. Population (1901) 10,693. The island is protected by a ring of embankments constructed and maintained by Government, but these were breached in the cyclone of 1897, which caused great havoc. Almost the whole of the island is a Government ryotwāri estate. There is a light-house on the west coast.

Maishkhal.—Island off the coast of the Chittagong District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, situated between $21^{\circ} 29'$ and $21^{\circ} 45'$ N., and $91^{\circ} 50'$ and $91^{\circ} 58'$ E., with an area of 102 square miles. Population (1901) 24,228. Through the centre and along the east coast-line rises a range of low hills 300 feet high; the west and north are fringed by mangrove jungle and are of the same character as the Sundarbans. Among the hills is built the shrine of Adināth, which attracts pilgrims from all parts of the District. The greater portion of the island belongs to a permanently settled estate.

Ganges.—(To be reprinted from the United Provinces proofs *ft. B*)

Mahānanda.—(To be reprinted from the Bengal Booklet).

Jamunā (1).—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam, probably representing one of the old channels of the Tista. It rises in Dinājpur District, not far from the boundary of Rangpur ($25^{\circ} 38'$ N. and $88^{\circ} 54'$ E.), and, flowing due south along the border of Bogra, finally falls into the Atisai, itself a tributary of the Ganges, near the village of Bhawānipur in Kājshāhi District ($24^{\circ} 38'$ N. and $88^{\circ} 57'$ E.), after a course of 89 miles. In the lower part of its course it is navigated all the year round by country boats of considerable burthen but higher up it is only navigable during the rainy season. The chief river marts on the banks of the Jamunā are Phulbāri and Birāmpur in Dinājpur District, and Hilli in Bogra, just beyond the Uinājpur boundary.

Ichāmati (1).—River of Pābna District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, which is mentioned in Martin's Eastern India in the description of Dinājpur. It is now fed by the Ganges, from which it is given off about 7 miles south-east of Pābna town, in $23^{\circ} 56'$ N. and $89^{\circ} 20'$ E. After passing Pābna, it flows through the District by a tortuous route, and joins the Hurāsāgar a short distance below the confluence of that river with the Baral. During the rains it is a wide and beautiful stream, but for eight months in the year it is little more than a dry sandy bed. As shewn in the maps of Major Rennell it would appear at one time to have been connected with the Karatoyā.

Garai.—(To be printed from the Bengal Booklet).

Madhumati.—(ditto ditto).

Padmā.—(ditto ditto)

Brahmaputra — (To be reproduced from the Assam Vol. R. B.).

Jamunā (3) (or Janai).—Name given to the lower section of the BRAHMAPUTRA, in Eastern Bengal and Assam, from its entrance into Bengal in $26^{\circ} 24'$ N. and $89^{\circ} 41'$ E. to its confluence with the Ganges in $23^{\circ} 50'$ N. and $89^{\circ} 45'$ E. Its course is almost due north and south, extending approximately over a length of 121 miles. This channel is of comparatively recent formation. When Major Rennell compiled his map of Bengal, towards the close of the 18th century, the main stream of the Brahmaputra flowed in a south-easterly direction across the District of Mymensingh, past the civil station of Nasirābād, to join the Meghna just below Bhairab Bazar. Some 30 years later, at the time of Doctor Buchanan Hamilton's survey, this channel had already become of secondary importance, and at the present time, though it still bears the name of Brahmaputra, it has dwindled to a mere water-course, only navigable during the rainy season. The Jamunā is now the main stream, and it extends from near Ghorāmāra in Rangpur District to the river mart of Goalundo in Faridpur, situated at the junction with the main stream of the Ganges. Along the left or east bank stretches the District of Mymensingh, and on the right or west bank lie Raungpur, Begra, and Pābna, all in the Rājshāhī Division. Although a modern creation, the Jamunā thus serves as an important administrative boundary. In the portion of its course which fringes Begra District, it is locally known as the Daokoba or Hatchet-cut, perhaps to distinguish it from Jamunā (1) in that District. It runs through a low-lying country, formed out of its own loose alluvial sands, which afford the most favourable soil for jute cultivation. At some points its channel swells in the rainy season to a breadth of 4 or 5 miles broken by frequent *chars* or sandbanks, which form, are washed away, and re-form year after year, according to the varying incidence of the current. The chief river mart on the Jamunā is SIRAJGANJ in Pābna District. The Jamunā is navigable throughout its entire length, at all seasons of the year, by native craft of the largest burthen, and also by the river steamers that ply to Assam.

Torsā.—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It rises in $27^{\circ} 49'$ N. and $89^{\circ} 11'$ E., below the Tang pass which divides the Chumbi valley from the Tibet up-lands. After flowing under the name of the Amo-chu in a southerly and south-easterly direction through the Chumbi valley for 60 miles and through Bhutān, it enters Eastern Bengal in the Jalpaiguri District, whence it passes into Cooch Behār. In this State

the Torsa bifurcates; the western branch, called the Dharka, is joined by the Jaldhaka, to which it gives its name, and eventually falls into the Brahmaputra in $25^{\circ} 40' N.$, and $89^{\circ} 41' E.$, after a course of 245 miles from its source. The eastern branch joins the Kaljani, which in its turn flows into the Haiddak; this subsequently meets the Gangadar, and the united river falls into the Brahmaputra by two mouths, the southern one being known as the Duhkumar and the northern one as the Sankos. The valley of the Amra-cha through Bhutan is now being examined with a view to the construction of a road to connect the Chumki valley directly with the plains.

Tista.—(To be printed from the Bengal Booklet).

Karatoya.—An old river of Eastern Bengal and Assam, which rises in the Haikuntpur jungle in the extreme north-west of the Jalpaiguri District in $26^{\circ} 61' N.$ and $89^{\circ} 28' E.$, and meanders through Rangpur, until, after a course of 214 miles, it joins the Haldiak, in the south of the Bogra District, in $24^{\circ} 35' N.$ and $89^{\circ} 29' E.$ The united stream is known as the Purna-nun, and it eventually finds its way into the JAMUNA(3). The Karatoya bore in ancient times, as we learn from the Puranas, a high character for sanctity, and its mermaid goddess, whose image has been found among the ruins of MAHASTHAN, was widely worshipped, and this place is even now a favourite place of pilgrimage. The river is mentioned in the *Jogini Tantra* as the western boundary of the ancient kingdom of Kamarupa, which it separated from Pundra or Pundravardhana, the country of the Pors, whose capital was at Mahasthan. It was along its right bank that Muhammad-i-Bakhtiyar Khilji, the Muhammadan conqueror of Bengal, marched upon his ill-fated invasion of Tibet in 1205, and in the narrative of that expedition the Karatoya is described as being three times the width of the Ganges. It was no doubt the great river crossed by Ilmen Tsang on his way to Kamarupa in the seventh century, and by Alz-ud-din Hurain on his invasion of the same country in 1498.

The topography of the river is attended with numerous difficulties; changes of name are frequent, and its most recent bed, which ultimately joins the Atrai some thirty miles east of Pabna, is known indifferently as the Burhi (old) Tista and the Karti or Karatoya. It appears that at the end of the 18th century, when the Ganges and the BRAHMAPUTRA were still 150 miles apart, the Tista united with the other Himalayan streams to form one great river. The elevated tract of stiff clay known as the BARIND, which spreads over a considerable part of the modern Districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Mymensingh and Bogra, formed an obstacle which could not be so easily pierced as the more recent alluvium round it, and the outlet of the Himalayan streams was thus diverted to one side or the other. Sometimes when the trend of the rivers was

eastwards, they flowed down the channel of the Karatoya, which is shewn in Van Den Broucke's map of Bengal (circa 1660) as flowing into the Ganges, and was, in fact, before the destructive floods of 1787, the main stream which brought down to the Ganges the great column of Tista water. South of the Padma there is now no trace of any river bearing this name, and, since the main stream of the Tista broke away to the east in 1787, the Karatoya has gradually silted up, and it is at the present day a river of minor importance, little used for navigation.

Phuljhur.—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam, formed by the union of the Karatoya and Haldiha in the Bogra District in $24^{\circ} 38' N.$ and $89^{\circ} 29' E.$ It is subsequently joined by the Hurisagar, an offshoot of the JAMUNA (3), and the united stream, after being further augmented by the Ichamati (1) and Barai near Borai in the Pabna District, flows into the Jamuna (3).

Meghnā.—The great estuary of the Bengal delta, which conveys to the sea the main volume of the waters of both the GANGES and the BRAHMAPUTRA, and thus forms the outlet for the drainage of half India. The name is properly applied only to the channel of the old Brahmaputra, from Bhairab Bazar downwards, after it has received the Surma or Barak from Sylhet, in $24^{\circ} 2' N.$ and $90^{\circ} 59' E.$; but some maps mark the head-waters of the Meghnā as a small stream meandering through the centre of the Mymensingh District, and joining the Brahmaputra near Bhairab Bazar. At the present time the main streams of the Brahmaputra or JAMUNA, and of the Ganges, unite at Goalundo in Eastern Bengal, and, under the name of the PADMA, enter the estuary of the Meghnā opposite Chāndpur. The Meghnā proper runs almost due south, and forms the boundary between the Dacca Division to the west and the Chittagong Division. It nowhere flows between clearly defined banks; and it enters the sea in $22^{\circ} 25' N.$ and $91^{\circ} 16' E.$, after a course of 161 miles, by 4 principal mouths, enclosing the islands of DAKHIN SHAHRAZPUR, HATIA, and SANDWIP.

The general characteristics of the Meghnā are everywhere the same—a mighty rolling flood of great depth and velocity, sometimes split up into half a dozen channels by sandbanks of its own formation, sometimes spreading out into a wide expanse of water which the eye cannot see across. It is navigable by native boats of the largest burthen, and also by river steamers all the year round; but navigation is difficult and sometimes dangerous. At low tide the bed is obstructed by shifting sandbanks and by snags, and when the tide is high or the river is in flood, and especially when the monsoon is blowing, the surface often becomes too boisterous for heavy-laden river craft to ride in safety. The most favourable season for navigation is between November and February; but even in those months the native boatman fears to

continue his voyage after nightfall. Alluvion and diluvion are constantly taking place, especially along the seaboard, where the antagonistic forces of river and ocean are ever engaged in the process of land-making. In Noakhali District the mainland is steadily advancing seawards; while the islands fringing the mouth are annually being cut away and re-deposited in fresh shapes. For some years past the Meghna has shown a tendency to shift its main channel gradually towards the west.

The tidal phenomena of the Meghna surpass those of any other Indian river. The regular rise of the tide is from 10 to 15 feet; and at spring-tides, the sea rushes up in a single wave, known as the "bore." On the Meghna the bore is no mere spectacle for admiration, but a justly dreaded danger to boatmen. It may be witnessed in its greatest development at the time of the equinoxes, when navigation is sometimes impeded for days together, especially when the wind blows from the south. Before anything can be seen, a noise like thunder is heard seawards in the far distance. Then the tidal wave is suddenly beheld, advancing like a wall topped with foam, of the height of nearly 20 feet and moving at the rate of 15 miles an hour. In a few minutes all is over, and the brimming river has at once changed from ebb to flood tide.

A still greater danger than the bore is the storm-wave, which occasionally sweeps up the Meghna in the wake of cyclones. These storm-waves also are most liable to occur at the break of the monsoons in May and October. In the cyclone of May 1867 the island of HATIA was entirely submerged by a wave which is estimated to have reached a height of 40 feet. But the greatest of these disasters within the memory of man occurred on the night of 31st October 1876. Towards evening of that day the wind had gradually risen till it blew a gale. Suddenly, at about midnight in some places, and nearer dawn in others, the roar of the bore was heard drowning the noises of the storm. Two and three waves came on in succession, flooding in one moment the entire country, and sweeping before them every living thing that was not lucky enough to reach a point of vantage. The destruction of human life on that memorable night is credibly estimated at 100,000 souls in the main land portion of Noakhali District and on the islands of Sandwip and Hatia, or about 10 per cent. of the total population of these places. As usually happens in such cases, the mortality subsequently caused by cholera and a train of dependent diseases equalled that due directly to drowning. [A full account of this calamity will be found in the *Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge cyclone, 1876*.]

Ichamati (3).—River of Dacca District, Eastern Bengal and Assam. It flows through the south of the District, entering the Meghna near Munshiganj. This even within historical times

was a large stream, and has no less than 5 sacred bathing *ghate* on its banks, at which the bathing ceremony takes place at the full moon in the month of Kārtik, when a similar ceremony is performed on the Karatoya. This Ichāmati seems to have been at one period, like the Ichāmati (2) of Nadia and Jessore, a continuation of the North Bengal Ichāmati (1), from which it was cut off by the Dhaleswari. [For a discussion of the history of this river, see paragraph 22, *Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics of the Dacca District*, by A. C. Sen, 1898].

Fenny (vernacular *Pheni*).—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Rising in $23^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $91^{\circ} 47'$ E., in Hill Tippera, it flows south-west, marking the boundary between Hill Tippera and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which it leaves at Rāmghar. Thence it flows west and south dividing Chittagong from Noākhāli on the north, and ultimately falls into the Sandwip channel, an arm of the Bay of Bengal, in $22^{\circ} 50'$ N. and $91^{\circ} 27'$ E., after a course of 72 miles. During its course through the hills it is of little use for navigation, as the banks are abrupt and covered with heavy grass jungle and bamboo coppices. The Fenny is of considerable depth during the rains, but is rendered dangerous by rapid currents, whirling eddies and sharp turns; it is navigable by large boats throughout the year for a distance of 30 miles. It is joined on the right bank by the Mubari river, and the Little Fenny, which flows almost direct south from its source in Hill Tippera, falls into the Bay close to its mouth.

Karnaphuli.—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It rises in a lofty range of hills beyond the border of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in $23^{\circ} 53'$ N. and $92^{\circ} 27'$ E., and, after following a generally south-westerly course of 121 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in $22^{\circ} 12'$ N. and $91^{\circ} 47'$ E., 12 miles below the town and port of Chittagong, which is situated on its right bank. As far up as Chittagong it is navigable by son-going vessels, and by shallow draught steamers as far as RANGAMATI, the head-quarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Large native boats go up as far as Kāsālang, while small craft ply 14 miles further up to the Barkal rapids. In the Hill Tracts it is known as the Kynsa Khyoung. The chief tributaries are the Kāsālang, Chingri, Kāplai and Rankiang rivers in the Hill Tracts, and the Halā in Chittagong District; the latter empties itself into the main river from the north, and is navigable by native boats for 24 miles throughout the year. Besides those already mentioned, the principal river-side villages are Chandraghēnā and Rangenia and CHITTAGONG. The river is largely used for floating cotton and forest produce from the Hill Tracts to Chittagong. The approaches to the mouth are lit by lighthouses at Kutubdiā and Norman's Point, and the channels are buoyed by the Port Commissioners of Chittagong.

Sangu.—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Rising in the range of hills which divides Arakan from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in $21^{\circ} 13'$ N. and $92^{\circ} 37'$ E., it pursues a generally northerly course over a rocky bed to BANDARBAN, from which place it takes a tortuous westerly direction through Chittagong District, and finally empties itself into the Bay of Bengal, in $22^{\circ} 6'$ N. and $91^{\circ} 51'$ E., after a course of 163 miles. The Sangu is tidal as far as Bandarban, where its bed is sandy. Though shallow in ordinary times, during the rains this river becomes deep, dangerous and rapid. In its upper reaches it is called by the hillmen the Rigray Khyoung and lower down the Sabāk Khyoung. It is navigable by large cargo boats for a distance of 30 miles throughout the year. The principal tributaries are the Dolu and Chāndkhāli, and the chief river-side village is Bandarban.

Mātāmuhari.—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Rising in the range of mountains dividing Arakan from Chittagong, in $21^{\circ} 14'$ N. and $92^{\circ} 36'$ E., it flows north-west through the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and, turning westward as it leaves the hills, forms a broad delta as it pours into the Bay of Bengal, in $21^{\circ} 45'$ N. and $91^{\circ} 57'$ E., after a course of 96 miles. It was up the months of this delta that the storm-wave of October 1897 rushed with such tremendous violence, destroying every living creature within its range. The delta is of Sundarban character, consisting of groups of islets intersected by a network of tidal creeks, and covered by mangrove jungle. This is rapidly being cleared; the lands are being embanked to exclude the salt water, and the creeks are silting up, and rich crops of rice are grown with but scanty tillage on these virgin soils built up by river silt. The principal place on its banks is Chakiria, a good-sized village where there is a police-station.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.—(To be printed from the Bengal Booklet).

Banga (or *Vanga*; also called *Samatata*).—(To be printed from the Bengal Booklet).

Bārendra.—Ancient name given to the part of Eastern Bengal lying between the Mahānandā and Karatoyā rivers, and corresponding with the old kingdom of Pundrā, and with the western portion of the modern Rājshāhī Division. The name is said to have been conferred by king Ballāl Son in the eleventh century, and it still survives in the BĀRIND, an elevated tract on the confines of the Dinsājpur, Malda, Rājshāhī and Bogra Districts.

Prāgjyotisha.—Subsequently called Kāmarūpa, the name of an ancient kingdom which at the time of the Mahābhārata comprised Assam and a great part of North and East Bengal. It stretched westwards as far as the Karatoyā river, and included a portion

of the Rangpur District. It was ruled by a succession of princes of Mongoloid stock.

Pundra.—Ancient kingdom in Eastern Bengal, which, according to Cunningham, has given its name to the Pabna District. It was bounded on the north-east by Pragjyotisha or Kamarupa, on the west by the Mahananda river, on the east by the Karatoya, and on the south by the kingdom of Banga; and it comprised parts of the modern Districts of Rangpur, Dinajpur, Purnea, Maldia, Rajshahi, Bogra and Pabna. The capital may have been at MAHASTHAN or at PANDUA. This kingdom was in existence in the third century B. C., and Asoka's brother found shelter thereto in the guise of a Buddhist monk. It was still flourishing in the seventh century, when Hiuen Tsiang travelled in India, and it is mentioned as a powerful kingdom in the eighth century, and as a place of pilgrimage in the eleventh century. King Ballal Sen gave it the name of Barendra, and it is the traditional home of the Pod caste.

Cross-references (for Imperial Gazetteer only).

Baleswar.—River of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See MADHUMATI.*

Dhara.—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See TORKA.*

Gorai.—River of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See GARAI.*

Haringhata.—Estuary of the Ganges. *See MADHUMATI.*

Janai.—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See JANUNA (3).*

Mashhal.—Island of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See MASHHAL.*

Matumuri.—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See MATA-MUHARI.*

Paudravardhana.—Ancient kingdom in Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See PUNTRA.*

Pheni.—River of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See FENNY.*

Samatata.—Ancient name for the deltaic tract of Bengal and Eastern Bengal. *See BANGA.*

Teesta.—River of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See TISTA.*

Vanga.—Ancient name for the deltaic tract of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See BANGA.*

